NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Persons shows inaving the City during the Sommer mouths can have the Daily Tribune sem to them by leaving or expiting their address at the Publication office, corner of foruce and Nassen as opposite the City Hall. Price 50 and a month, payable to advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS - For Auctions see third page, and California steamers see seven

In Congress, Yesterday.

In the SENATE, Mr. PEARCE'S bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary was made the special order for to-day, at 111 o'clock. It seems to be the prevailing opinion at Washington that Mr. Pearce's bill will pass the Senate by a large majority.

The President sent in a message in regard to Texas and New-Mexico, which will be found in our columns.

In the House, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, in Committee of the Whole, and during its discussion the message of the President was received and read.

FROM EUROPE we hear that the Portuguese Goverement still refuse to pay for the Gen. Armstrong and that Mr. Clay has demanded his passports, and is on the point of leaving. It remains to be seen whether our squadron in the Tagus will at once attempt hostile measures toward Portuguese commerce, or await further orders from Washington. Probably the latter course will be adopted. In Schleswig Holstein hostilities have been recommenced and the next steamer will bring us an account of a desperate battle between the two armies. In Ireland, the potato disease has appeared. The news of Gen. Taylor's death caused a deep sensation in England.

-Our whole dispatch was not received, owing to a storm.

The Cambria will probably not arrive at Boston to-day in season for the afternoon mail; her papers and letters can therefore hardly be expected here till to-morrow night.

-The Pacific was to sail from Liverpool on the 31st ult. and is eight days at sea .-She may perhaps be heard from to-day by telegraph through our news-boat off Hali. fax. She brings four days later news.

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, Which we publish at length this morning, indicates no falling off in the preduct of the mines or the growth of the cities in the new State .-San Francisco especially is rapidly clearing off the ruins of the late fire, to occupy their places with new and substantial edifices .-Rumors of great discoveries have caused a good deal of excitement, and not a few adventurers in search of the indefinite locality where the soil was little else than pure gold, came back disappointed. Everything yet known about Gold Lake, and the search for it may be found in our columns; it looks like a hoax, as probably those who tried to find the spot now believe. The statement that the Government of California had determined to take possession of the Custom House revenues is contradicted; on the other hand. the accounts of discoveries of gold in Oregon are confirmed. The People of California manifest a good deal of impatience at the delay in their admission into the Union, and declare that they will never be remanded back either to Military Government or the condition of a Territory. It seems also, as far as we can judge from hints in the papers, that they have begun to calculate the value to them of a Union from which they are so pertinaciously and unreasonably exeluded.

The Tailors-Labor Reform.

It would be very unjust to blame the whole body of German Tailors in our City for the crimes committed in their name on Monday; still less would it be right to attribute those offenses to the whole bedy of Tailors. The Tailors of our City are mainly divided into three classes-the American, the Irish and the German; and only a small portion of the latter were engaged in the riotous outrages in Thirty-eighth-street on Monday. These were mainly recent Immigrants, knowing very little of our language, customs or laws; with those crude and imperfect ideas of Liberty which would make it consist practically in ability to flog the Police, the Magistrate and the Military if need be, instead of being curbed and controlled by them. This fearfully distorted idea of Freedom, the fruit of centuries of European Despotism, Ignorance and Degradation, was grossly and criminally appealed to on Saturday by one or more Speakers (in German) at the Mass Meeting of Working-Men in the Park to sympathize with the Tailors now on a Strike, at which meeting open incitements to violence, bloodshed and revolution were current. Some wiser Working men attempted to address the excited crowd in a different strain, counseling a resort to none but legal and pacific measures, but these were promptly silenced and hustled off by the infuriated masses. The conse. quences of the incendiary harangues of Saturday are seen in the outrages and crimes of Monday.

The enemies of Labor Reform will of course seek to turn these outrages to their account, and thereby cover the entire Labor Movement with odium. In this we trust they will fail. We do not believe the crime of the law-breakers will be more heartily deplored nor more pointedly condemned anywhere than by the originators and chief supporters of the movement in our City looking to the general Elevation of Labor-In the eye of the Reformers, the acts of violence in question are not merely criminal but calamitous; to their enemies they are however, deplored, an advantage which they will not fail to make the most of.

Assuming the facts to be as represented by the Police-that the premises assailed and damaged were those of persons who

raw fit to work or aid others to work for employers inimical to the Strike and its Bill of Prices, and that they were assailed by persons engaged in or favoring the Strike for this cause, or with a purpose of coërcing or intimidating these opposers into concur. rence in the Strike, we pronounce those who instigated, originated and carried on the riot, not merely violators of Law but the deadliest enemies of the Elevation of Labor. (We do not prejudge the facts; further developments may somewhat change their aspect; but we speak of the case as it is generally reported and understood.) And we rest in faith that the wrong committed by these benighted, degraded rioters will not be permitted to blast the general movement for the Elevation of Labor, whereof it so forcibly exhibits the necessity. Such outrages could never have been committed by men educated, recompensed and treated generally as all human beings ought to be. A system under which such confused ideas of Right and Wrong were generated ought never to have existed, and ought now to be suppressed by a better as early as possible.

ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria at Halifax.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER LEAVING PORTUGAL.

FIGHTING IN SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

PROVISION MARKETS FIRM.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE TRIBUNE,

Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick & Maine Lines. TO PORTLAND.

AND THENCE OVER

Bain's Merchants' Line to New-York.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Aug 6-2 P. M. The Cambria arrived here at 11 o'clock to-day. She brings dates from Liverpool to July 27, Lon-

don 26th, and Paris 25th. Cotton has declined nearly 1, though some circulars quote rates corrent at the sailing of the Canada; sales about 40,000 bales, to speculators

14.000, to exporters 8,000. The Corn market was animated. Flour has advanced sixpence. Corn advanced one and six to

three shillings. Wheat advanced two pence. The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

The Pacific was advertised to sail on Wednesday

et 2 o'clock. Political Summary.

The Postoguese Government having declined to accede to the demands of the American Minister, he has demanded his passports and advertised his household furniture for sale. The American Squad ron was still in the Tagus, and Mr. Clay intended to leave Lisbon on the 19th.

The news of the death of President Taylor pro. duced a great sensation in England. The leading lournals devote much space to reviews of his char acter and exploits, in which they pay a just tribute to his worth and fame.

A large meeting of the American citizens, in Lendon, assembled on Thursday last, at which the American Minister presided; they passed a series of highly patriotic resolutions, expressive of their sense of the great loss their country has sustained in the death of the President and of their sympa-

thy with his family. The political news from England possesses no feature of striking importance. In Parliament the Ministry have sustained two more defeats upon their own measures, and in addition have seen the necessity of abandoning the Jews' Emsucipation bill, and the new Marriage Act.

The House of Commons has been chiefly engaged with voting the supplies, in which they have yet made but little progress. It is pretty evident that many bills must be abandoned or that the session will be very protracted. The great meeting of the sympathisers with the Bishop of Exeter came off n London; the net result of this effort was a protest against the judgment given by the Courts of Law, together with a petition to the Queen praying that hereafter all questions touching the dotrine of the Church of England may be referred to the Spiritual Hends of the Church, and an address to the dignitaries, clergy and laity of the Church for cooperation.

The resppearance of the poisto blight in a miti gated form, in both Ireland and England, is beyond a doubt. In the Counties of Clare, Kerry and Lim erick, the disease has appeared. Its effect is he ginning to be felt in the Corn market of the King dom, notwithstanding that the cereal crops gene rally present an abundant harvest.

Actual hostilities have been recommenced be tween Donmark and the Duchies, the latter having been declared by the former in a state of blockade An action took place between a Danish man of war and a German steamer, Bonne, on the 21st, in which the former suffered considerable injury and was forced to retire. On land, the hostile armies were, at the ast dates, face to face : and as the King of Dan mark intends severe coercion, backed by the active support of Russia and the passive support of the other great powers, including England, there re-mains no doubt that a severe conflict will ensue.

COMMERCIAL APPAIRS.

Provisions - Market dull except for Bacon, a re'all bust as only doing. Lard dull, last week's prices barely sur

COFFEE - Demend at London and Liverpool extremely

COFFEE — Demand at London and Liverpool extremely limited. Market closed with downward tendency. Sugar — About 6d lower at London with duli market. At Liverpool a steady demand is reported, and foreign qualities command full raises.

TEAS.—At London and Liverpool a good business doing at extreme raise. At London, on Friday, good ordinary brought at auction 11 a 114d per 1b.

Ashis—Have been in active demand, and upward of 1.00 bits on the spot, to arrive, have been sold at \$25 64 a \$25 for Pots, and 30s per cwt for Pearis, and higher raises are now demanded.

Ricz—Extensive demand for Bengal at higher raise, but Carolina continues in limited request at 18s 3d to 18s 6d for good.

good. Naval. Storks.—No sales of Turpentice and Tar; 600 bbls American Resid sold at 2s 10d for common, and 12s for

bbls American ream soid at 2 for for common, and 12 for firm.

Oits—Oilvels in active request at an advance of 10z.—Linesed quiet at 34z.

Woot.—Prices are very firm.

The Money market continues easy, and Discounts are reactly obtained at a very low rate. Consols opened on Monday at 36j. closing daily through the week at 36j. When have no quotations of American Stocks. U. S. Securities have undergote to change except for Sixes, '82, which are quoted at 163j 2014.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts continues good and commercial affairs generally are in a very satisfactory state.

Cotton Circular. Octon Circular.

A fair extent of business was done in the first three days of the week, but it was almost entirely of a speculative character, shippers taking but little in the market, and not buying more than 300 a 4,000 bales per day, and the news from the States being by no means of a stimulating character. The demand has still further fallet off and the market has lost its twoysney and firm tone. American descriptions have slightly receded in pice. Indeed, we may say to the extent of 41 per lb, taking extremes, and for the week 39,700 bales, of which 7,420 American were taken by speculators, and 3,300 American for export. Estimated stock, 27th 310,370 bales American against 540,700 at that time has year. The Havre Market on the Ed was quiet. The sales sennight reached 9000 ha es at an advance of 2 france. Importations, 6300 ha es.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING IS TELLLIGENCE.

Arrients from New York—July I. T. mutation, Madeler;
Ross, Lisbor; 14th, Serewell, Trieste; 19th. Domben, Londendeers; Eophle, Amsterdam; 29th. Terms, Marsailles;
2st, Marbhol, Coresiuntos, Liverproch, Englave of, on 28th
Cambridge, do: De Wit Ginton, do; Saviana do; Ros
eins, do; 28th W. Rabbone, de; V. do Is off ins Star; 24th,
Mary Am Peters, Brist I: Him, Gerne, Ganos; 29th, Wieland, Berneu, Romann, High H. Peter Hoff Grometal,
15th, Marsha Alton, Triesto. 21st, R. C. Winthrop, Liverprod.

Arrived from New York-May 21, Arabella, Manthine, put 19, Cimet, Angler: May 4, Carolius, Manilla; May 11, heapside, Whengole, May 6, Einer, Manthia; May 11, heapside, Whengole, May 18, Helous, Shaeris, May 10, auth, Horg Kong, May 22, Kong-Kong, Baovia; May 10, art from Bosson, May 22, Kong-Kong, Baovia; May 11, lamber, Satavia; May Aldentroa, Pensag; Samuel Apietor, via Maxilla, Mempao.

Maxilla May 7—The Caroline for New York, putback.

MARILLA May 7.—The Caroline for New-York, puthick with loss of main topicalizant mast, sails, &c.

The Verron to NYOA put back with loss of howsprit, foreiopinast, sails, &c. Nouvelue, May 23, the Elva Trumbill from NYork put in there 22s April with loss of midmant Ac. Spoke, Eislingros of New-York Off the Start, Mariann of Bremen for NYork Let 47 S long 20 W. Ort, NOuleans to Maita. Suth June, into N. long 40 W. Sarah, Gliesgow to NYork. Let 45 N, 48 W. Spieddit. Havre to NYork. 14th July, lat 47 N, long 20 W, from Ballingshead

During the transmission of this dispatch a violent storm was raging at the Eastern end of the line, through which Bain's was the only telegraph that worked. At this point the storm so far interfered with that line as to require a disconting uance of operations.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The North Carolina Election.

BALEIGH, Monday, Aug. 5.

The returns thus far show a gain of 2,700 votes for Read, Loco, which places his election beyond doubt. The Locos have gained 8 in the Legislature-will carry the whole State, elect Governor and have a majority in the Legislature. The Whig votes have fallen very short.

Missouri Election.

Pathapatrina, Tuestay, August 8.

Not a syllable yet received. The lines are down beyond Louisville, but expected momentarily to be gotto work.

From Washington. By Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, August 6.

MANUEL J. GARCIA has been confirmed by the Senate as Naval Officer at New Orleans. Hugh N. Smith leaves for home in a day or two.

Mr. Clay in Philadelphia.

Boston, Tuesday, August 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 6.
The American Hotel is besieged this morning by the friends of Henry Clay. He is looking well, and leaves us to-morrow. Death of a Boston Citizen.

Col. Wm. P. Wischester, a wealthy Provision Merchant of this city, died at Watertown this

Chelera at the West. Pittshungs, Tuesday, Ang. 6. A meeting is about to be held in this city to de vise sanitary measures relative to the Cholera, as numbers of cases and deaths continue to occur dai ly. The victims, however, are mostly people who

are living in a filthy and abandoned condition. BIRMINGHAM, Penn Tuesday, Aug. C. Several cases of Cholera are reported to have coursed here, and also along the line of the Canal-There is considerable excitement here on the subject, as last year the disease was quite fatal here. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug 6.

The deaths by Cholera in this city yesterday were only six, though there were a number from dysentery, diarrhea, &c.

XXXIst CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE-Washington, Toesday, August 6. Mr. CLEMENS'S resolution of inquiry into the propriety of conferring on Gen. Scott the brevet rank of Lieutenant General, was considered and adopted.

On motion of Mr. PEARCE, the bill relating to the settlement of the Texas boundary was taken up and made the special order for to morrow at 111 o'clock.

Mr. Foots and others expressed the opinion that the bill could be passed during the morning hour a ter the consideration of other morning business The bill for the admission of California was taken up. Pending its consideration a Message was received from the President of the United communicating the letter of Gov. Bell in to the Texas dispute; and a copy of President Fillmore's reply thereto

A Message was received from the President (See House proceedings.)

The Message and documents were ordered to be

Mr. Webster's letter in reply to Mr. Bell was

The California bill was again taken up Mr. TURNEY moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a proposition that California shall be admitted by proclamation of the President, whenever it shall be made to appear that her people assembled in Con-vention, has agreed to the establishment of the line of 36° 30' as her Southern boundary, and that she shall have but one Representative in Congress until after a census shall be taken.

After some debate the question was taken upon Mr. Turney's amendment, and it was rejected—

Mr. FOOTE moved to amend the bill, by adding a section providing that as soon after the admission of California as possible, said State shall take measures to ascertain the views and feelings of said State respecting such modification of her boundaries as to give the line of 36 30 as her Southern boundary, and that whenever it is ascertained that a majority of her voters are in favor of such reduction of her boundaries, the territorial governpest of Colorado shall be ordered South of that

Mr. FOOTE said he had received information within the last forty eight hours leading him to believe that the people of California now feel that her boundaries are too large, and desired their reduc-

This amendment was debated by Messrs. Foote, Baldwin, Davis of Miss. Butler, Soule, and Pratt, after which Mr. Footz expressing his regret that it met with no favor from Southern men, with-

Mr. YULZE then offered the amendment of which he gave notice this morning. It proposes to adop the present Government in California as a Provi the present Government in California as a Provisional Government—proposes a vote of the people upon the propriety of establishing a State Government, and if the decision should be allimative, authorize a Convention for the establishment of such the proposed of the payment of Government. It also provides for the psyment of the expenses of the State Government. Thus far several attempts to postpone the further consider-ation of the subject until to morrow, or to adjourn,

Mr. YULEE proceeded to address the Senate at length upon his amendment.

Another ineffectual attempt was made to procure an adjournment, in order to allow Mr. Yulee to con-clude his speech to-morrow.

Mr. ATCHISON, somewhat excited, said that if

the minority were to be pressed to it, they were for the contest of bone and muscle. He for one

for the contest of bone and muscle. He for one was ready to defy the majority when they take such a course, and to sit them out.

Mr. Donoz charged a system of tactics, by which the opponents of the bill endeavored to defeat it by delays.

Mr. Yukza denied any such motive, but de-

all. Totals used any such motive, but de-clared his intention to use every constitutional means to resist the passage of the bill; such ought not to be designated refactory.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that after this statement of the purpose of the Senator from Florida, he must ask the Yeas and Nays upon another motion for adjournment, which was made. The question be-

A motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to morrow, was then made, which, after debate, was rejected, Yeas 17, Nays 22.

Mr. YULEF resumed bis remarks, but was almost immediately interrupted by
Mr. Soulz, who called the attention of the Chair to the fact that there was no quorum present.

The absentees, however, wou d soon appear.

and Mr. Yunzz would proceed until again inter-

rupted.

This proceeding was recalled several times, when a motion for adjournment wa made, and n voted.

Mr Douglas moved that the Sargeant at Arms

be directed to bring in the absences, which was agreed to, and that officer left the Chamber in performance of the duty assigned him.

Before his return, several more of the friends of California absented themselves, and a motion for adjournment was made and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES

At 1 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Usion, and resumed the consideration of the Post-Oilice Appropriation

Mr. CROWELL rose to reply to the remarks of Mr. Green of yesterday. Tost gentleman had not only denounced him as an Abolitioniat, but took orcasion to denounce another as an Abolitionist—the distinguished statesman and Senator, Col Benton whose fame is so well known to the country, and of whom as a neighboring citizen he would well be proud. He denounced that Senator as a traiter to his country. A man who finds his way into this Hall, and is capable of uttering such a san timent, and indulging in such opprobrius spithets, than for a seat on that floor. He made an inquiry of the gentleman, in the most respectful terms, and the gentleman turned on him and commenced a uncalled for, and such as he had never before received from any other Member.

The gentleman said that the Foreign Mail ser-

vice was unconstitutional and he denounced those who supported it as having violated their solemn obligation to support the Constitution. It appears from the records, bowever, that the gentlem from the records, however, that the gentleman him-self in 1848 voted for the Appropriation Bill which made the appropriation for the Foreign Mail Sar-vice, and that he (Crowell) voted against it; so it appears that the gentleman voted for the unconsti-tutional appropriation of money which taxed his constituents \$1,300,000 for the benefit of the com-mercial interests. Now let us go home to our constituents and make our peace with them as best we

Here the following Message from President Fillmore was received and read : MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

1 here with trapsmit to the two Houses of Congress
a letter from his Excellency, the Governor of Texas,
dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to
the late President of the United States, which not
having been answered by him came to my hands
on his death; and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I felt it to be my duty to cause to be
made to that communication. Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states
that by authority of the Legislature of that State,
he dispatched a Special Commissioner with full
power and instruction to extend the civil juriadio. power and instruction to extend the civil jurisdic-tion of the State over the unorganized counties of El Paso, Worth, Presido, and Santa Fé, situated

on its Northwestern limits. He proceeds to say that the Commissioner had reported to him in an official form that the Military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa

the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fé, interposed adversely with the inhabitants to the fulfillment of his object, in favor of the establishment of a separate State Government east of the Rio Grande and within the rightfol limits of the Rio Grande and within the rightfol limits of the Texas proposes to establish and organize as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande which has heretofore been regarded as an essential and integral part of the Department of New-Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico by the American arms. The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the Territory east of the the Governor for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the Territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction and her own laws by force. These jurisdiction and her own laws by force. These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice that they occur while the Congress is yet in session. It is, I fear, far from being impossible that in consequence of these proceedings of Texas a crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two Houses of Congress, and still more emphatically, the Executive Government, to an immediate readiness for the performance of these respective duties. By the Constituance of these respective duties. By the Constitute of the U. S. the President is constituted to mander in chief of the army and navy, and of the litin of the several States when called into the acservice of the United States The Constitution de clares also that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union. Congress has power by the Consti-tution to provide by calling for the militia to exe-cute the laws of the Union, and suitable and appro-priate acts of Congress have been passed, as well for providing for calling forth the militia as for plac-ing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the Fresident to enable him to discharge the con-stitutional functions of his office. The second suc-tion of the act of the 28th of February, 1795, de-clares that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings of the power vested in the marshais, the President may call forth the militia so far as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. By the act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws either of the United States, or any individual State, or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the military, for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary. These several enactments are now in full force; so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed in any State or Territory by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authority, and it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call out the militia, or to employ the military or naval force of the United States, or to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the pur-pose of suppressing such combination, the Consti-tutional duty of the President is plain and percemp-tory—the authority vested in him by the laws for the performance clear and ample. Texas is a State, prized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws and trea-tics of the United States to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who commit treason against the State, according to the commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own Constitution and her own laws. But this power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully exercised beyond her own boundary. All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or eluci-If Texan militia, therefore, march into any one of the other States, or into any Territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce ary law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers—they are no longer under the protec-tion of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by power of arms or mere power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the Constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by that instrument by the acts of Congress. Or if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, enter into any Territory of the United States, uncer the protection of the laws thereof, with intention to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial for alleged offenses, and this posse be too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil extensive such seizurs or attempt to exist is such activates. be too powerful to be realized by the local and civil authorities, such seizure or attempt to seize is to be prevented or resisted by the authorities of the United States. The grave and important question now arises whether there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which would constitute a case caling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President. The Constitution of the United States declares that the Constitution and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. If, therefore, New Mexico be a Territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld; and accordingly in the letter to the Governor of authorities, such seizure or attempt to seize is to

and accordingly in the letter to the Governor of Texas my reasons are given for believing that New-Mexico is now a Territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boun-

daries which belonged to her when in the actual possession of the Republic of Maxico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war both California and New-Mexico were conquered by the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the Treaty of Peace. By that treaty the title by conquest was sion of the United States at the date of the Treaty of Peace. By that treaty the title by conquest was confirmed, and these Territories, Provinces or Departments separated from Mexico forever, and by the same treaty certain important rights and seen rities were solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants

By the Vth article of the Treaty, it is declared By the Vth article of the Treaty, it is declared that the boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Galf of Mexico, three leagues from land, apposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branco, if it should make more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico which rues north of the town called Paso to its western boundary termination, thence morthward along the boundary termination, thence morthward along the boundary termination, thence northward along the western line of New-Mexico until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or if it should not in tersect any branch of that river then to the point of the said line nearest to such branch, and thence i a direct line to the same, thence down the middle of said branch of the said river until it into the Rio Colorado, thence across the Rio Colorado following the division line between Upper and Lower California to the Pacific Ocean.

lowing terms—now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States definitively: "By the present treaty, the inhabitants shall be free to contreaty, the inhabitants shall be free to con-tinue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territory. If disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subject-ed on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever; those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title in the said territories may either retain the title and right of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States; but they shall be under obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to bave elected to become citizens of the United States in the said territories. Property of every states in the said territories. Property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoin with respect to it guarantees equally ample, as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The Maxicans who in the Treaty is in these words:

"The Mexicars who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stip-ulated in the preceding article, shall be incorpora-ted into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time, to be judged of by the Congress of the United States, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principle of the Constitation; and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free expresses of their relief or and secured in the free exercise of their without restriction." It is piain, therefore, in the face of these Treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans, established in Territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, come within the protection of the IXth article, and that the Treaty, being a part of the supreme law of the land, does now extend over all such Moxicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and in the free exercise of their religion. And this supreme law of the land, thus in actual force over this Territory, is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or super-seded by other legal provisions, or is obstructed or resisted by completions to a provision. or resisted by combinations too powerful to be sup-pressed by the civil authority. Tais case is one pressed by the civil authority. This case is one which comes within the provisions of the law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the Constitution or the laws, no my duty, or my oath of office, leave me any alter

native or any choice of my action.

The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Maxico and the Ine true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States, before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has been a question between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt should be removed by some set of Court. some act of Congress, to which the assent of the State of Texas may be necessary, by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the mean-time, if disturbances or collision arise, or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Ex-ccutive Government, however painful the duty to take care the laws be faithfully maintained. He can regard only the actual state of things as it ex-isted at the date of the Treaty, and is found to prowho now remain north and east of the line of demarcation, in the full enjoyment of their liberties and property, according to the provisions of the JXth article of the Treaty; in other words, all must be now regarded as New Mexico which must be how regarded as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as Now Mexico, by citzens of New Mexico, at the date of the Treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be established and by competent authority. This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence or from seizure to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged of fences against Texas laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or military Government within that Territory; that power belongs exclusively to the Legislative Department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and menner of creating or authorizing any such Government; the duty of the Executive is only the execution of laws and of the Executive is only the execution of laws and the maintainance of treaties actually in force, and the protection of all the people of the new States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee. It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws, with whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or, however clear the case of necessity. Yet, consequences might, nevertheless follow, and of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end. Having thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Gov. of Texas, and the answer thereto, I have made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for. Disputed Constitutional oblimade such observations as I have thought the occasion called for. Disputed Constitutional obligations may arise in the future progress of things and may devolve on me a duty to be performed. I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, not with a tandarding that I amaware that the subject is before both Houses. I express my deep and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision or arrangement or settlement of the question of the boundary between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expediency and domestic tranquility, call for this. It seems to be in its character and by position the first or one of the first of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and Naw Mexico. California and New Mexico, and now requiring de-cision. No government can be established for New-Mexico, either State or Territory, until it shall first be ascertained what New-Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. Thesecannot be fixed or k nown till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established, and numeros and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that this division line should be established by Congress with the assent of the Government of Texas in the first place. This seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were re-sorted to such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended. So great a delay in this case is to be avoided if possible.— Such delay would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions. For the same reason, I would, with the ut-most deference to the wisdom of Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of Commissioners and of an examination, estimate and ward of indemnity to be made by them; this award of indemnity to be made by them; this would be but a species of arbitration which might act as long as a suit of law. So far as I am able ast as lorg as a suit of law. So far as I am able to comprehend, the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding on it justly and properly now as it probably would be after the report of the Commissioners. The claim of title on the part of Texas appears to Congress to be well founded in whole or in part. It is in the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for a surrender of that claim in a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling for amicable adjustment and

immediate settlement. The Government of the immediate settlement. The Government of the United States would be justified, in my spinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not marganable or extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommidation. I think not execut would be balled with more gratification by the peaple of the U.S. than the amicable of justiment afquentions of difficulty which have now for so long a time apitated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress. Having thus freely communicated the result of my own reflections on the most advisable mode of adjusting the binderly question, I shall nevertheless cheerfully acquised in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise; and in conclusion I repeat my conviction, that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress for a settlement of this boundary question before the present seasion be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same salect, within the same period, is greatly to be desired, but the adjustment of this appears to make to be in the desired. but the adjustment of this appears aired, but the adjustment of this appears to me to be in the highest degree important. In the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope, by their good feelings, there will follow a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment to ton Union, and the general satisfaction of this country.

Washington, Aug 6, 1856. MILLARD FILLMORE.

To His Excellence, 2, Tables Provided the Second Secon

Washington, Aug 6, 1850.

To His Excellency Z Taylor, President of the United States, Executive Derasiment, Austria, Texas, June 14.

Sin — By authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Executive of the State, in February last, dispatched a special Commissioner, with full power and and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized Conades of Ri Passo, Worth, Presido and Santa Fé, situated apon its northwestern limits—that Commissioner has reported to me in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the U States, stationed at Santa Fé, interposed adversely with the playing in the ence in favor of the carabitance of inhabitants to the fulfillment of his object, by employing is fluence in favor of the carabitanment of a separate State Goeernment cast of the Re Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas—I transmit to you herewith the Proclamation of Colonel Mouros, acting under the orders of the Government of the United States, under the designation of Civil and Military Governor of the Territory of New Maxima. I have very respectfully to request that were 2-Military Governor of the Perintary of New Mozioo.

I have very respectfully to request that your &x.
cellency will cause me to be informed, at your earliest possible convenience, whether or not this officer has acted in this matter under the orders of his Government, and whether his Proclamation me to with the approval of the President of the United

States.
With assurances of distinguished considerative, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most ob dient servant. [Signed] P. H. BELL.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have the Polykesian of the lat June. The

We have the Folykesiah of the lat June. The news is not important. Agriculture was receiving much attention—Meetings had been held at Honolu'u, and steps were taken toward the formation of an Agricultural Society. At a meeting at Lebains on the 11th May it was recommended that all the foreigners on the island of Maui attend the coming convention at

The Government was prosecuting the work of supplying Honolulu with water from a fountain called the "King's Spring."

The British ships Enterprise and Investigator

were momentarily expected at the Islands. They sailed from England in January, and are going to Behring's Straits in search of Sir John Franklin.

Many improvements in buildines are going on in Honolulu. The natives are in many instances substituting wooden houses for their old thatched huts. Lumber was cleap. An agency for the sale of American iron houses had been opened.

A letter from Tahiti of the 19th April states that the sale of American iron bounds had been opened.

the yacht Kamehameha III. was to be dispatched

to Valparaiso, and that two other vessels were to be employed regularly between Tahiti and the The Hawaiian Theater was in successful opera-

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN -The teamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Bremen and South-ampton, having left the former place on the 15th and the latter on the 20th July. The news by her has been anticipated by the arrival of the Canada. She brings the large number of 148 passengers, a list of whose names will be found under their appropriate head in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—That If you want to see a gred thing, and have your family see whatis will do them g ibh h of all their lives aft reard, see 'The Drunker played at that cool, respectable and are able spot, num's Museum. Conteal performances in the a term

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESSES.-The chief article in de their sidvertisement in another column, that Hironcock & LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard at have in store avery fine stock of Goods manufactured expressly for that purpose such as Silk and Linen Lusters, fine French Linen Gingbame, Canton Grapes, Chambrays, bc. Beelde, they have a large stock of Domestic or H seawife Goods as Lineas, Musica, Sheetings, Shirings, Towelings, Table Damasks, Narkins, Window Draperles, Marset les Qui Stape Dry Goods.

WISDOM WORTH Acquiring .- Prejudice has always impeded the progress of new laventions; and if Fation had listened to the advice of his friends, the stambout never would have been in existence; so it is with B. T. Bas all it is asserted it can do, without giving it a triel, and yet we know, conclusively, that by its use a large or small washing can be accomplished quicker, better and cheaper than it can be done without it. The experiment of testing the truth of this assertion will cost but a single shilling which is the price of a package. It can be obtained to East. & Co. 48 and 70 Washington-st.

We dislike to preach a long sermon, but when it is bound to do so; and as we are aware that many readers t The Tribune do not know where they can find a first rate Watch or Gold Pen, we will direct them to J. Y. Savass's, 92 Fulton-st. Need we but say that the Richelleu Erec-Pointed Gold Pens are sold as above?

THE PLUMBE NATIONAL GALLERY, 251 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Portraits of Distinguished Individuals in the United States. The proprietor is consident that his superior advantages enables him to give per-

COME ONE, COME ALL!-The cheapest and best place in the city to get an easy, handsome and cheap Boot, Shoe or Galter is at 41 Cortland at under the Merchan's Hosel-Fine French Calf Boots for \$4 10, usually \$5 and \$7 Shoes and Galters equally low THE DOCTOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE -- DATEMPORT

& GARDNER, 47 Broadway, would invite the especial suction of purchasers to their stock of Clothing, which is drely new and particularly adapted to the Western and Southern trade. They would confidently assert that the style as well as the superior manner in which the garment are made cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the HAIR DYING-PHALON'S Magic Hair Dye to color the

hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied, without to bar bair or whiskers, it can be washed immediately without to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without the hair or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory. If or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee Manufactory. If

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The last and best portrait of Gene rai Taylor ever engraved appeared in the first No. of the Gallery of illustrious Americans. It is soit by all Book-sellers, and also by Brant, 205 Broadway, where the origi-nal Dance of the control o

Wigs! Wigs!—Citizens and Strangers are invited to in spect Phalon's new style of Wigs and Toupees. He accept that the constraint the largest and best assortment in the city, at his coinbrated
Walze Hair Die Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-si,

Walge Hair Die Factory, 137 Brossens.

D VAKDING St. Hiffel.—The Vilington acheol, D beasantly situated, five miles from Warshouse fonte on the Hartford and Springfield Railroad, with which it is connected by delly singer is easy of access, and may be connected by delly singer is easy of access, and may be reached from New York or Roston in six hours. The accommodations are sample, and the pupils under the commodations are sample, and the pupils under the situation to given in all the branches of learning usually struction is given in all the branches of learning usually struction is given in all the branches of learning usually struction in the same form to the same seminates of the highest larger than the same of the highest larger than the same form of the same rates and wednesday, the dish Saptember, and commerces on Wednesday, the dish Saptember, and commerces to Wednesday.

meres on Wednesday, the un of seven on application References and further information given on application References and further information given on application. Holland county, Cont.

COAL.—Now larding, Stack from the major of the Cortest, grant and range Goal, in very superior order, and of the best quality. For sale at the lowest rate by and of the best quality. For sale at the lowest rate by and of the Research of the county of the second of the best quality.